



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the ways in which he has been forced to deal with a sociological Lilliputia. There is no question among American sociologists about his resources for leadership in a more advanced constituency.

Accordingly the present volume will be valuable among us, not chiefly for the reason that was uppermost in the author's mind but because of contents which were incidental. The book will furnish a considerable list of references which clarify some of the most important sociological concepts. "Progress," "co-operation," "social harmony," "social mind," "social morphology," "social evolution," "social control," "social order," "tradition," are some of the categories which it makes either more vivid or more precise. I have recently been discussing with my colleague, Dr. Woodhead, the necessity of making more of the category "social bonds"; and this book shows that Professor Hobhouse has anticipated me with that suggestion.

In spite of the reservation expressed, the book has given me a welcome sensation. It will have a place at my elbow with our growing literature of sociological insight. Every teacher of sociology ought to get acquainted with it for his own benefit as well as for the sake of his students.

ALBION W. SMALL

L'Italie contemporaine. Enquêtes sociales. By HENRI JOLY, membre de l'Institut. Paris: Bloud et Cie, 1911. Pp. vii+314. Fr. 3.50.

While this book is not an exhaustive inquiry into Italian conditions conducted with the aid of complete statistical data and an elaborate bibliography, it must be pronounced a sane and intelligent contribution which derives its chief merit—and a considerable personal charm into the bargain—from its being written, as it were, put of doors, face to face with the agricultural phenomena it describes. For, in spite of the title which suggests a wider scope, the volume deals exclusively with the Italian soil and the owners and cultivators thereof. And seeing that the author may reasonably claim that the bulk of the population as well as of the material resources of the peninsula falls within the circle of his investigation, no one will quarrel with the limits he has imposed upon himself further than to venture the opinion that he might have frankly indicated those limits on the title-page. The presentation hints throughout a fresh, keenly inquiring personality which never fails to recognize the immense complexity of even the simplest phenomena on a historical soil like that of Italy, and is happily moved to avoid dogmatism and infallibility. The various conditions, theories, and parties that are com-

bating one another are conscientiously noted, with only a glimpse afforded here and there of an instinctive inclination toward conservatism and away from the uncertain counsels and experiments of the innovators. This mental attitude, never disagreeably dominant be it understood, leads the author into occasional untenable positions, as for instance, when he buttresses a prejudice against coeducation by a reference drawn from nowhere at all to the growing sentiment against that educational system in the United States (p. 225).

His inquiry carried the author on a personal tour through the length and breadth of the land and led him to note an amazing variety of conditions. An ancient country like this Apennine region has usages, institutions, laws of inheritance, and class distinctions not only as rooted in the soil as the hills themselves, but subtly and intrinsically differing in territories almost within shouting distance of one another. The greater part of the book is concerned with the agricultural problems of the north, where large estates worked with laborers, small peasant holdings, and the famous *mezzadria* farms (conducted on a crop-sharing basis of half and half) lie side by side in interesting jumble. It is in Tuscany that the *mezzadria* has its authentic home, and its immense popularity with the cultivators is attested by the enviable freedom of that province from the strikes, socialist agitation, and other disturbances characteristic of the Romagna and Lombardy, or at least those parts of these provinces where the *latifundia* prevail. Some of the experiments, such as the *affitanza collettiva*, owing their inception to the strong popular feeling against the great landlords, are described in chap. vii and indicate on the part of the northern peasants an astonishing amount of that moral and social discipline without which every co-operative scheme is unthinkable.

In the south, alas! the situation is different, so different in fact that the bright colors which give frequent relief to the descriptive picture of the north yield to a somber shade applied like an even coat of the best commercial shoe-blackening to the whole pedal extremity of the peninsular boot. We have got well accustomed to having the south cursed as the social plague-spot of Italy, but it takes such a detailed analysis as this to apprise us of the enormous proportions and apparently incurable characteristics of the evil. This is the section, too, most likely to come home to American readers, for it is from the south, from Sicily and the former kingdom of Naples, as is well known, that we exclusively draw our Italian immigrants. If one thing is certain, it is that our sociologists, who are solicitously searching out the means to socialize and Americanize

these Mediterranean arrivals, must give an increasing attention to the economic, moral, and legal conditions under which these people grew up in the regions celebrated for hundreds of years as the earthly paradise and now reduced as the result of continued unexampled waste to a sheer, unbelievable extreme of human misery. Our immigration, which the Italians see from the other side as an emigration, involves such tremendous numbers that there is no social relation that is not disturbed by it. Depopulation, increase of waste land, rise of wages and of the cost of living, revolutionary sentiments among the reimpatriated, and an alarming debauchery, owing to the sudden breaking of old restrictive bonds, are some of the troubles following in the wake of these enormous translocations, before which even the famous migrations of the period of the Roman decline pale into insignificance.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL

Report on the Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. In 19 volumes. 61st Cong., 2d Sess., *Senate Doc. 645*. Prepared under the direction of CHARLES P. NEILL, Commissioner of Labor. Vol. VIII. *Juvenile Delinquency and Its Relation to Employment*. Washington, 1911. Pp. 172.

It is a serious loss to the American people that the Congress which authorized the printing of this valuable report limited the edition so that copies are already difficult to obtain. The volume dealing with juvenile delinquency is of value both immediate and permanent. Its conclusion "that there is abundant justification for the contention that employment at an early age is in itself a cause of delinquency" rests upon a painstaking study of juvenile court records supplemented by personal interviews and by the knowledge, recorded and unrecorded, gathered by the probation officers.

This investigation, like all others in its field, suffers from the lack of completeness and uniformity in the records of the juvenile courts. The records vary from judge to judge, from court to court, from one probation officer to another. The publication of the report will doubtless stimulate many juvenile courts to mend their methods in the matter of records. That the report contains under these difficult conditions any valuable generalizations whatever indicates skill and faithfulness in the investigators.

The study was confined to the year 1907-8 and to 4,839 juvenile delinquents. This number is so small that the value of the report depends largely upon the many tables worked out with minute care,